

Lessons Learned on US 30 over UPRR Pier Repair

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IOWA | Department of Transportation

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Presentation Outline

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- Project Introduction
- Project Background
- Bridge Repair and Shoring Design
- Construction and Repair Photos
- Railroad Coordination
- Monitoring Displacement and Vibrations During Construction



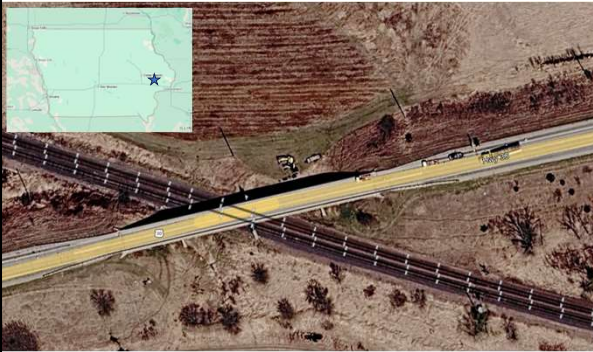
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Project Location – Wheatland, Iowa

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Project Introduction

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Preserve, Rehabilitate, or Replace?

Characteristics to consider

- **Bridge Condition**
- **Bridge Capacity**
- **Bridge Robustness**
- **Bridge Durability**



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Project Introduction

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- **Bridge Condition**
 - Component condition rating.
 - Element-level condition state.
- **Bridge Capacity**
 - Bridge load rating.
 - Posting, restrictions on loads.
 - Geometrics, alignment, traffic capacity (lanes), vertical clearance, horizontal clearance.
- **Bridge Robustness**
 - Vulnerabilities – Earthquake, fatigue, scour, flooding...
- **Bridge Durability**
 - Resistance to deterioration.

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Bridge utility is like a tube of toothpaste... sort of



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Project Introduction

- Bridge Condition – Yes/No
- Bridge Capacity – Yes
- Bridge Robustness – No
- Bridge Durability – Yes/No



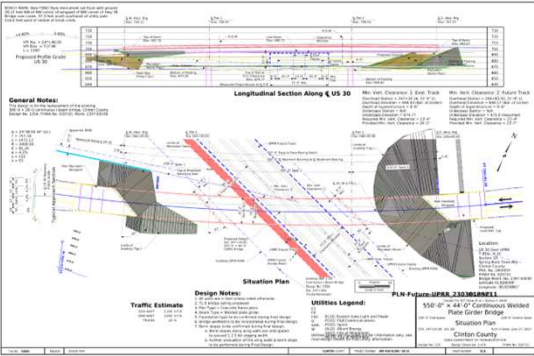


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Project Introduction



General Notes:

- 1. This project is a design-build project.
- 2. The design-build contract is for the design and construction of the bridge structure and related infrastructure.
- 3. The design-build team is responsible for the design, construction, and maintenance of the bridge structure and related infrastructure.
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Design Notes:

- 1. The bridge structure is designed for a design load of 100 kips.
- 2. The bridge structure is designed for a design speed of 45 mph.
- 3. The bridge structure is designed for a design life of 75 years.
- 4. The bridge structure is designed for a design temperature range of -40 to 120 degrees Fahrenheit.
- 5. The bridge structure is designed for a design wind speed of 100 mph.
- 6. The bridge structure is designed for a design seismic hazard level of 0.25 g.
- 7. The bridge structure is designed for a design flood hazard level of 100 years.
- 8. The bridge structure is designed for a design scour hazard level of 100 years.
- 9. The bridge structure is designed for a design erosion hazard level of 100 years.
- 10. The bridge structure is designed for a design debris hazard level of 100 years.
- 11. The bridge structure is designed for a design ice hazard level of 100 years.
- 12. The bridge structure is designed for a design snow hazard level of 100 years.
- 13. The bridge structure is designed for a design wind-blown debris hazard level of 100 years.
- 14. The bridge structure is designed for a design fire hazard level of 100 years.
- 15. The bridge structure is designed for a design explosion hazard level of 100 years.
- 16. The bridge structure is designed for a design terrorism hazard level of 100 years.
- 17. The bridge structure is designed for a design cyber hazard level of 100 years.
- 18. The bridge structure is designed for a design information hazard level of 100 years.
- 19. The bridge structure is designed for a design communication hazard level of 100 years.
- 20. The bridge structure is designed for a design transportation hazard level of 100 years.
- 21. The bridge structure is designed for a design energy hazard level of 100 years.
- 22. The bridge structure is designed for a design environmental hazard level of 100 years.
- 23. The bridge structure is designed for a design social hazard level of 100 years.
- 24. The bridge structure is designed for a design economic hazard level of 100 years.
- 25. The bridge structure is designed for a design cultural hazard level of 100 years.
- 26. The bridge structure is designed for a design historical hazard level of 100 years.
- 27. The bridge structure is designed for a design archaeological hazard level of 100 years.
- 28. The bridge structure is designed for a design paleontological hazard level of 100 years.
- 29. The bridge structure is designed for a design biological hazard level of 100 years.
- 30. The bridge structure is designed for a design geological hazard level of 100 years.
- 31. The bridge structure is designed for a design hydrological hazard level of 100 years.
- 32. The bridge structure is designed for a design meteorological hazard level of 100 years.
- 33. The bridge structure is designed for a design climatological hazard level of 100 years.
- 34. The bridge structure is designed for a design astronomical hazard level of 100 years.
- 35. The bridge structure is designed for a design geophysical hazard level of 100 years.
- 36. The bridge structure is designed for a design geodetic hazard level of 100 years.
- 37. The bridge structure is designed for a design geomatics hazard level of 100 years.
- 38. The bridge structure is designed for a design geospatial hazard level of 100 years.
- 39. The bridge structure is designed for a design geoscientific hazard level of 100 years.
- 40. The bridge structure is designed for a design geotechnical hazard level of 100 years.
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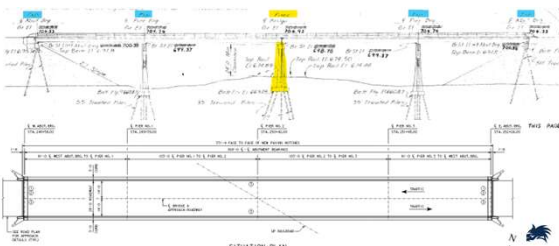
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Bridge Background

- Built in 1955
- Four spans: 81'-0" | 103'-0" | 103'-0" | 81'-0"; Total Length = 368' CL-CL Brgs.
- No skew angle between superstructure and piers; skew to RR > 45°
- Straddle bent at Pier 2 is also the only fixed pier and takes all lateral loads



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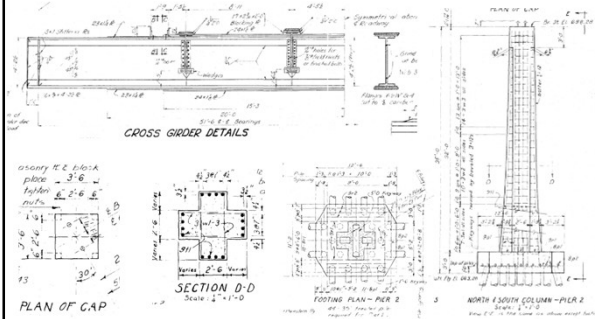


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Straddle Bent (Pier 2)

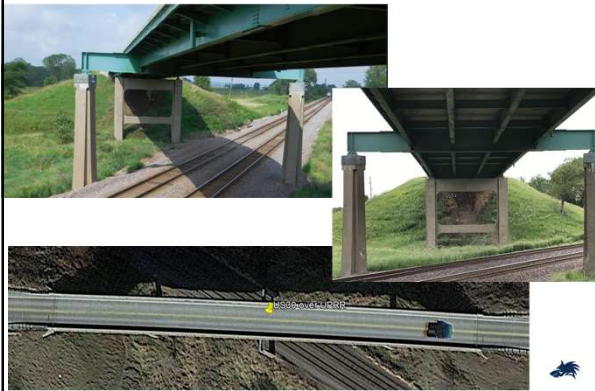
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- Cross Girder Spans" 51'-6"
- Square/Cruciform variable column section



Straddle Bent (Pier 2)

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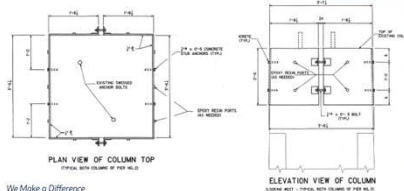


Bridge Repair History

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- 1998 repairs included the steel jacket retrofit at the top of the straddle bent columns

DESIGN HISTORY AT THIS SITE	
DES. NO.	TYPE OF WORK
1354	ORIGINAL DESIGN
176	OVERLAY & NEW JOINT
598	RE-OVERLAY, RETROFIT BARRIER RAIL, COLUMN REPAIR, JOINT REPAIR
213	NEW BACKWALL & JOINTS



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Current Project Overview

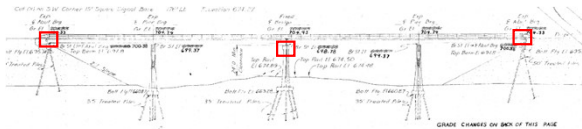
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Timeline

- Spring 2024 - Iowa DOT asked MBI to perform a Field Exam of the bridge and create a concept for bridge and column repairs due to concern with the column deterioration
- August 2024 Repair Plans complete
- September 24, 2024 Repair Plans Let
- July 2025 Construction Complete

Field Exam Recommendations

- Pier Columns Concrete Repair – remove unsound concrete and perform concrete repair using shoring
- Abutment Concrete Repairs
- Remove and replace abutment strip seal joint glands
- MOT = keep bridge OPEN with limited full closures for initial jacking of the pier straddle cap



Column Deterioration

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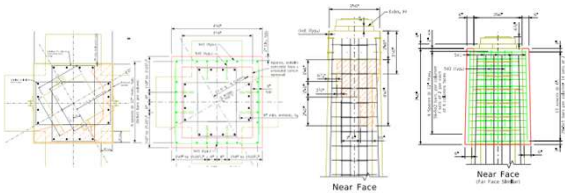
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Column Repair Recommendations

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- Install a concrete “collar” 6” wider than the column
- Due to level of deterioration, shoring was recommended
- DOT asked MBI to design and detail the shoring in the Final Plans in order to expedite the RR review.



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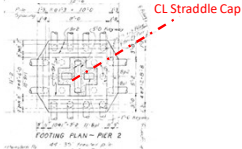
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Pier Shoring Limitations

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- Proximity to the tracks
- Column shape and variable dimensions
- Column skew relative to straddle cap
- Footing dimension and skew
- Needed to allow contractors to perform repairs



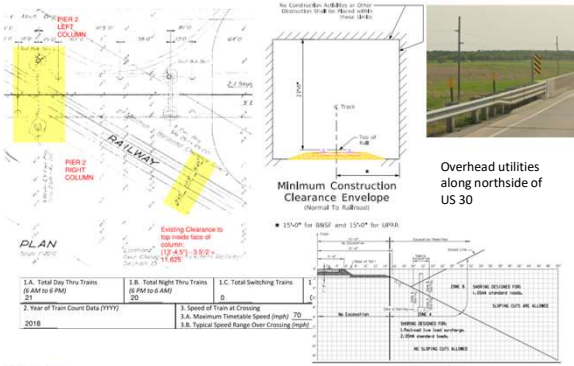
GEOMETRIC DATA			
54 Min Vert UnderClear	R	24'	1"
55 Min Lat UnderClear RT	R	12'	11"

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UPRR Clearances and Constraints

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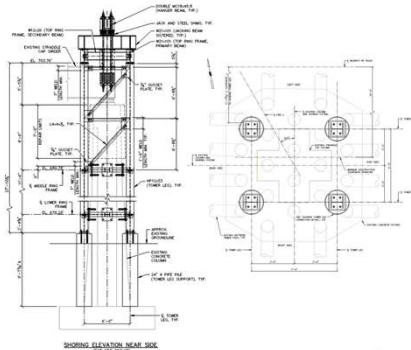
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Source: UPRR, U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Pier Shoring and Jacking System

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- Steel tower comprised of W-sections
- Concrete filled steel pipe piles sitting on top of existing footing
- Tower braced into the existing column, transfer lateral loads
- Check footing capacity under shored condition



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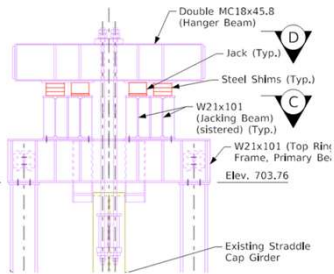
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Pier Shoring and Jacking System

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- Jacking system is at the top of the tower
- Jacks sit on jacking beams
- Straddle cap "hangs" from rods attached to Hanger Beam
- Provided extensive notes and limitations to jacking, as well as required monitoring



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Lessons Learned Repair and Shoring

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- Repairs are never straight forward – knowing your options and limitations can play a large factor in the final details.
- Determining shoring is dependent on geometry, utilities and sometimes third party requirements (i.e. the railroad).
- Sometimes we need to be creative with our problem solving

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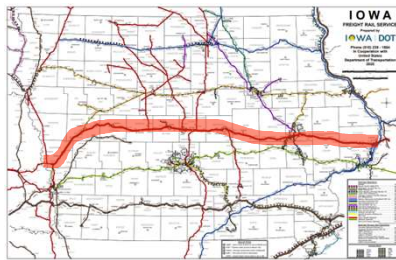
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Railroad Coordination

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- Location: Bridge over UP double main line (like Iowa's I-235)
- Normally, maintenance with UP is an MCL (Maintenance Consent Letter)
- Unique project – work within the RR clearance envelope.



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Railroad Coordination

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June 4, 2025
During
Construction

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Railroad Coordination Lessons Learned

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- Consider railroad impacts early in development
- Require a survey for all projects near the track that could be impacted by the track clearances
 - Easier to identify and resolve issues during design phase
- Consider holding a constructability review with AGC partners
 - Complex projects
 - Include appropriate construction elements in the plans and get advance approval from railroad
 - Understand work window requirements so contractors can better understand and bid the project

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Construction Photos

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Displacement and Vibration Monitoring

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- WJE instrumented and monitored the structure
- Monitoring for several reasons:
 - Movement of existing footings due to installation of shoring on top
 - Movement of the shoring tower
 - Any tilt or displacement of the straddle cap under jacked condition
- Monitoring Limits:
 - Alert Limit = Pause work to assess what is going on
 - Shut Down Limit = Stop all work and inspect the bridge
 - Needed to calibrate the limits to the tolerances and baseline readings of the monitors

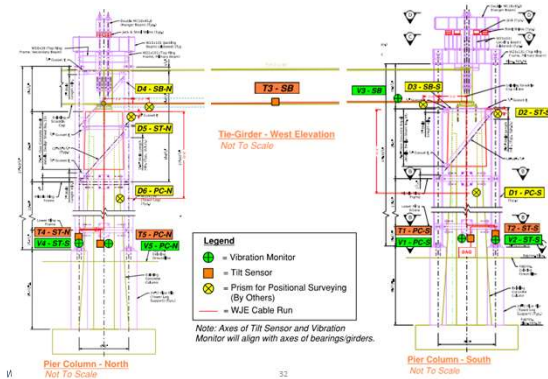
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Displacement and Vibration Monitoring

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Determination of Monitoring Limits

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- Alert Limit = Pause work to assess what is going on
- Shut Down Limit = Stop all work and inspect the bridge
- Needed to calibrate the limits to the tolerances and baseline readings of the monitors

Bridge Element	Sensor ID	Out-Plane Displacement		In-Plane Displacement		Vertical Displacement	
		Longitudinal to Bridge		Transverse to Bridge			
		(+/- Inches)		(+/- Inches)		(+/- Inches)	
		Alert Limit	Shut Down Limit	Alert Limit	Shut Down Limit	Alert Limit	Shut Down Limit
South Pier Column	D1-PC-S	1/2	5/8	1/4	3/8	1/4	3/8
South Shoring Tower	D2-ST-S	1/4	1/2	1/4	3/8	1/4	1/2
Straddle Beam	D3-SB-S	1/4	1/2	1/4	3/8	1/4	1/2
Straddle Beam	D4-SB-N	1/4	1/2	1/4	3/8	1/4	1/2
North Shoring Tower	D5-ST-N	1/4	1/2	1/4	3/8	1/4	1/2
North Pier Column	D6-PC-N	1/2	5/8	1/4	3/8	1/4	3/8

Bridge Element	Sensor ID	Sensor Axes	A-Axis Rotation		B-Axis Rotation	
			(+/- Degrees)		(+/- Degrees)	
			Alert Limit	Shut Down Limit	Alert Limit	Shut Down Limit
South Pier Column	T1-PC-S	A'-B'	0.11	0.16	0.21	0.26
South Shoring Tower	T2-ST-S	A'-B'	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.11
Straddle Beam	T3-SB-S	A'-B'	0.99	1.39	1.72	2.27
North Shoring Tower	T4-ST-N	A'-B'	0.05	0.08	0.05	0.11
North Pier Column	T5-PC-N	A'-B'	0.11	0.16	0.21	0.26

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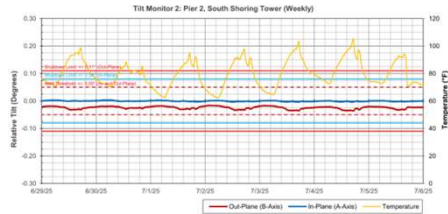
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Communication of Monitoring

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- Weekly reports from WJE summarizing the readings from the field



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Communication of Monitoring

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- Group emails including DOT, MBI, WJE and Jasper when values would exceed thresholds
- WJE would follow up the alert emails with a reason for the alert and if construction was OK to proceed

EXTERNAL EMAIL

This is an email alert message notifying the US30 UPRR project team of the following event:

The Pier 2 South Shoring Tower (T2-ST-S) exceeds the out-of-plane (E-W) Tilt Alert Threshold Value.
Current Value: 0.2712601 deg
Alert Threshold: 0.05 deg
Shut Down Limit: 0.08 deg

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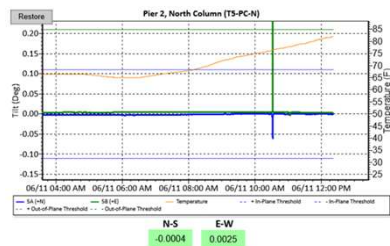
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Communication of Monitoring

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- Website access with live feed of monitoring



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Lessons Learned for Monitoring

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- Work with the experts to set reasonable levels for alerts
- Having a clear communication plan is key to handling alerts
 - Communication plans should include:
 - A contact person for each stakeholder
 - Different levels of alerts: Threshold alerts and Stop Work alerts
 - Communication chain for who is notified for each level of alert
 - Plan for response
- Before monitoring begins, identify events that are most likely to cause different alerts
 - We knew based on the sensor locations, we had a high risk of accidental contact
 - Recognizing this early made it easier to identify and clear alerts from accidental contact

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Conclusion

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- Sometimes we get to be creative with our engineering
- Use the existing structure as needed for shoring, isolate where you need to remove the load
- Always require survey to confirm track locations, even on a repair
- Coordinate with RR early for complex repairs
- Expedite RR reviews with providing temporary structure design and details in the plans
- The best monitoring plan has a robust communication plan

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Questions?